

Buckley; again later received from Shuttleworth's distributed collections of Rugel as *Cardamine curvisiliqua* Shuttleworth; and yet again received from Shuttleworth as *Nasturtium stylosum* Shuttleworth! The current fate of Leavenworth's "*Nasturtium officinale*" is not within the scope of this paper; however, both Chapman (1887) and Small (1903) equate Leavenworth's "*Nasturtium officinale*" with *Cardamine curvisiliqua* Shuttleworth.

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**A NEW FORM OF DIGITARIA SANGUINALIS.** As a result of extensive field work in east-central Illinois an unusual form of the common crabgrass was found. This form differs from typical *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. in that long, spreading, papillose-based hairs are found scattered along both sides of the flattened rachis. These colorless hairs are 3-6 mm long (rarely 1 cm long) and on the specimens examined usually 1 to 5 hairs are found on each cm of rachis length. As a result of this difference the following form is described.

*Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. forma **illinoensis** Ebinger  
forma nova.

A forma *sanguinalis* differt pilis base papillosis in rhachidi.  
TYPE: ILLINOIS: DOUGLAS CO.: 4 miles east of Hindsboro, Sargent Twp. (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sect. 3, R10E, T14N), in open field at edge of road, *J. E. Ebinger* 6845 (EIU). This area was revisited on 9 October 1969 and a second collection (*J. E. Ebinger* 9282) was made at that time (EIU, ISM).

Long, papillose-based hairs are known in a few species of *Digitaria*. The presence of these hairs is an important diagnostic characteristic used by Hitchcock (1935), Henrard (1950), and many others to separate the tropical *Digitaria horizontalis* Willd. from other members of the genus. The hairs in this species are similar in all respects to those

found in *D. sanguinalis* f. *illinoensis*. The two taxa are easily separated however, since in *D. horizontalis* the nearly glabrous spikelets are usually less than 2.4 mm long, extremely narrow and with an acuminate apex while *D. sanguinalis* has pubescent spikelets that are longer (2.5-3.5 mm long) and broader and with an acute apex. The only other closely related taxon in which these hairs have been reported is *D. adscendens* (HBK) Henrard var. *rhachiseta* Henrard. The differences between this taxon and *D. sanguinalis* have been studied by Ebinger (1962, 1965).

## LITERATURE CITED

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